



# On All Fours

- Creating Realistic Quadruped Locomotion

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# Background

- Project Fang
  - Virtual Pet



# Background

- Project Fang
  - Virtual Pet
  - For Microsoft HoloLens
    - This talk is not HoloLens specific



# Overview

- Quadruped locomotion
  - Using mostly common techniques
  - Should fit well within the CPU budget of any application

# Overview, cont'd

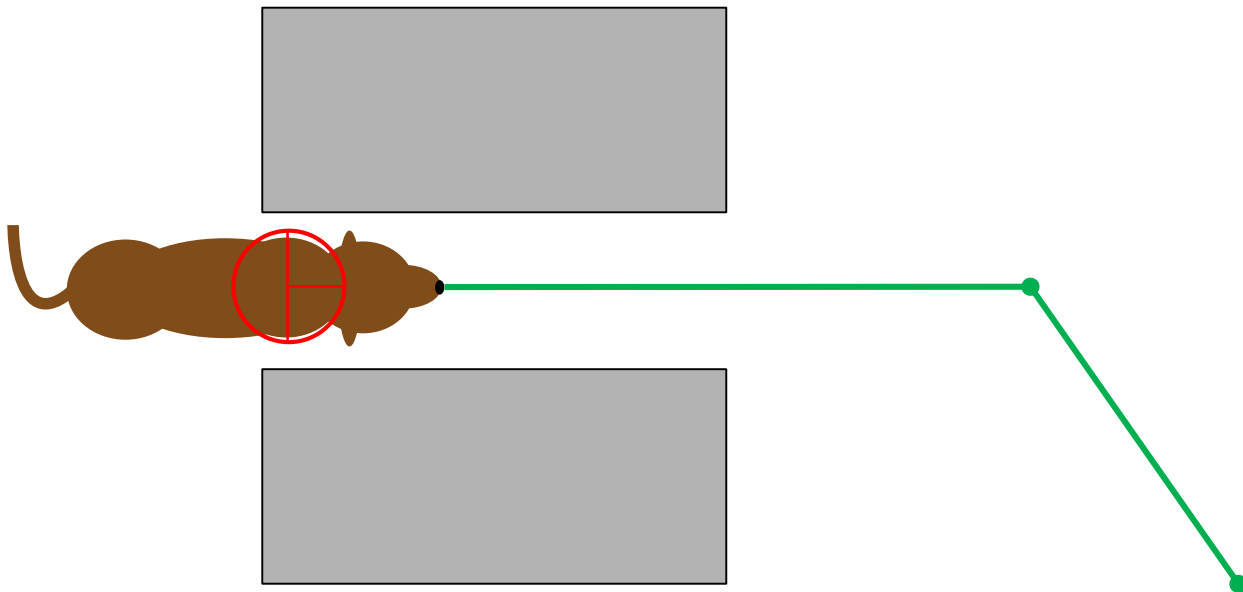
- The Algorithm
  - Generate a smooth, realistic path to follow
  - Use a mix of procedural and canned animations to create realistic looking motion
- Various tips and tricks

# Pathfinding Size

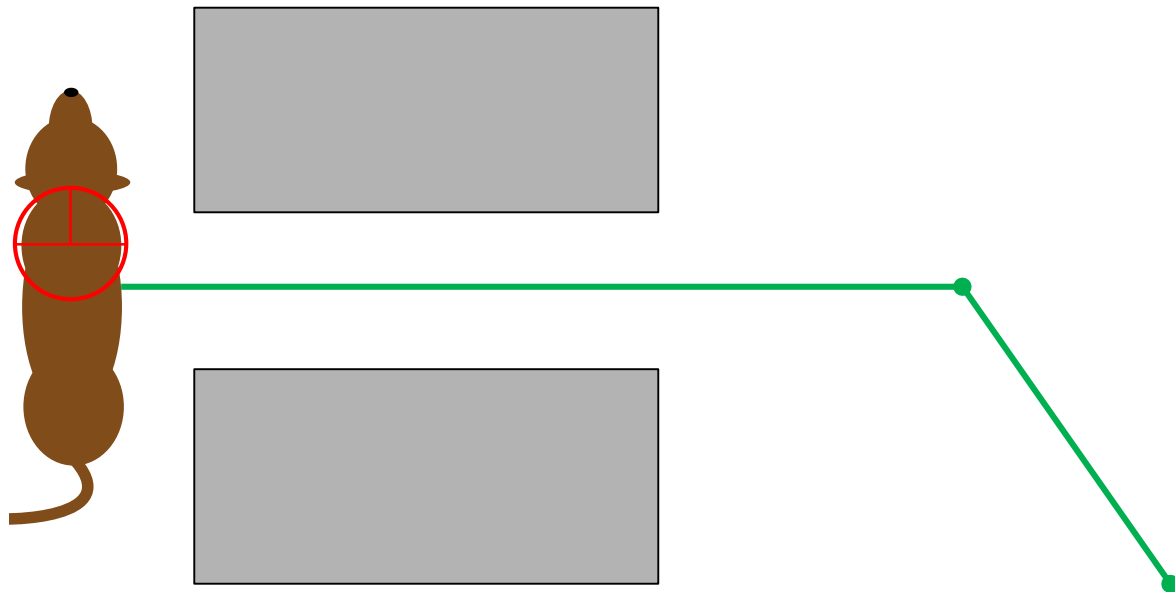
- Use a pathfinding radius equal to half the dog's shoulder width



# Pathfinding Size, cont'd



# Pathfinding Size, cont'd

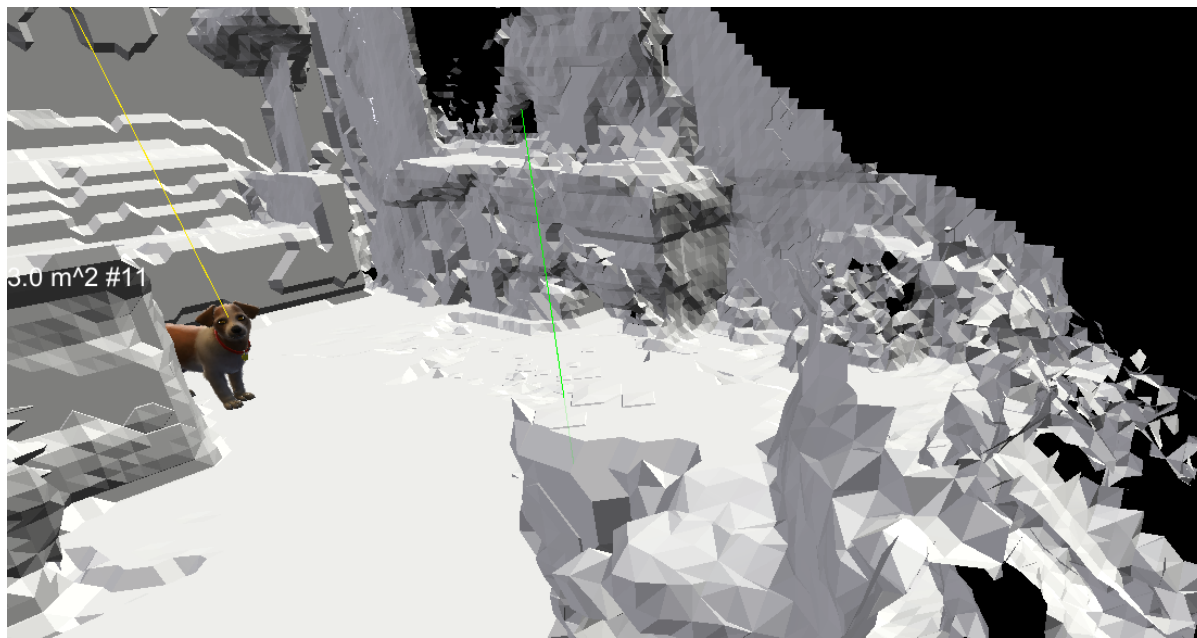




# Turn limitations

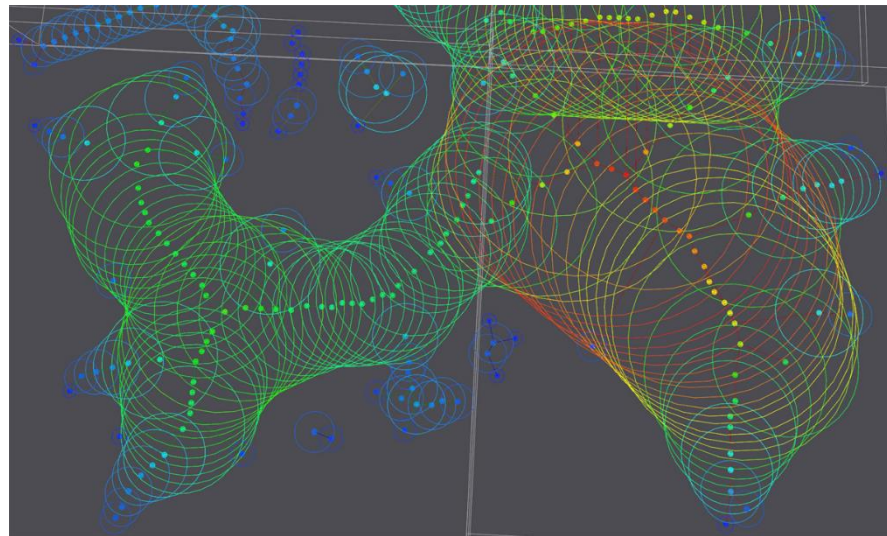
- No limitation on turning
  - Smoothing removes sharp corners
  - Dog can turn around any real world corner

# The Pathfinding Data



# The Pathfinding Data

- A simplified representation is created from the raw data
  - Nodes with positions and a radius
  - A minimal tree connecting the nodes



# Path Generation

- Create rough path using A\*
- Optimize path using string pulling

# Better Path Generation

- Subdivide the path
- Smooth the path

# Smoothing

- Uses a physics based model of connected springs
  - Torsion springs and linear springs
  - A technique used for creating racing lines

# Smoothing Problems

- Springs worked great – most of the time
  - Occasionally produced paths with kinks and knots in them.
  - Required a very large number of iterations for extreme cases

# Smoothing Solutions

- Think of smoothing as an optimization problem
  - There are many algorithms for solving optimization problems



# Faster Smoothing

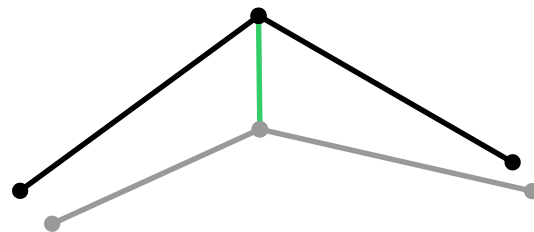
- Chambolle-Pock
  - First-order primal-dual algorithm
- An order of magnitude more effective
  - Two passes over the data per iteration
  - Works well with constraints

# Chambolle-Pock

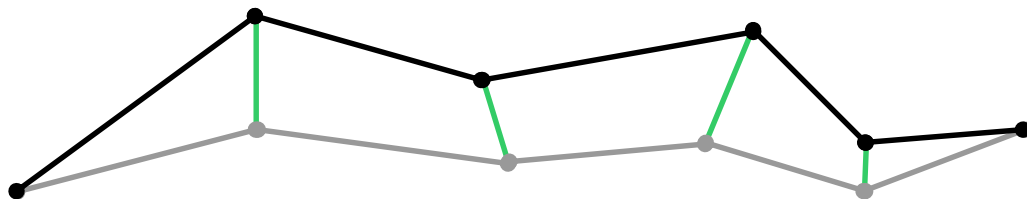
- Requires convex objective functions
  - New model for smoothing

# Chambolle-Pock, Function 1

- Minimize the distance the point has moved from its original position
- Ensure that the smooth path doesn't deviate too far from the optimal path

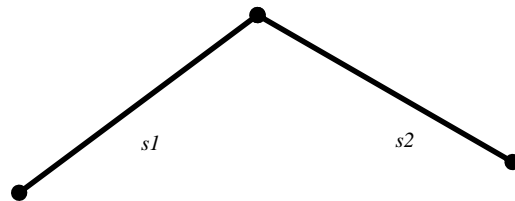


# Chambolle-Pock, Function 1



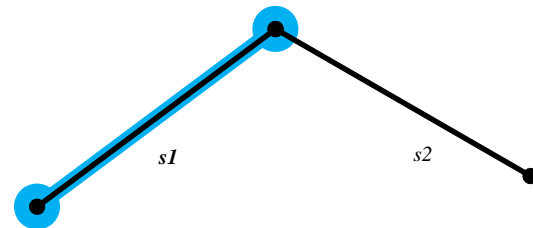
# Chambolle-Pock, Function 2

- Minimize the square of the height of this construct
- Roughly equivalent to minimizing the angle



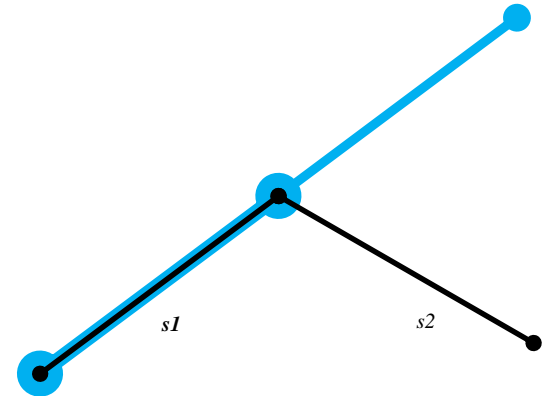
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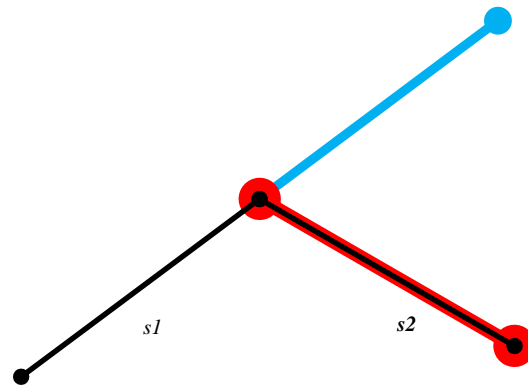
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## Chambolle-Pock, Function 2

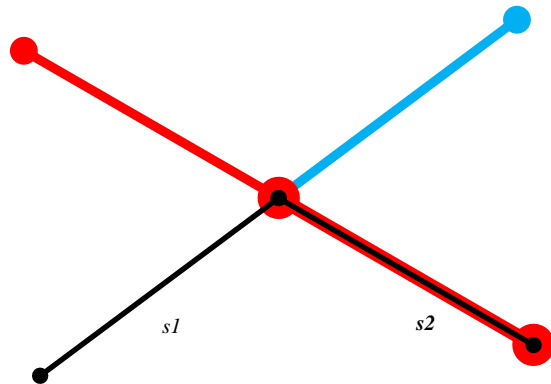
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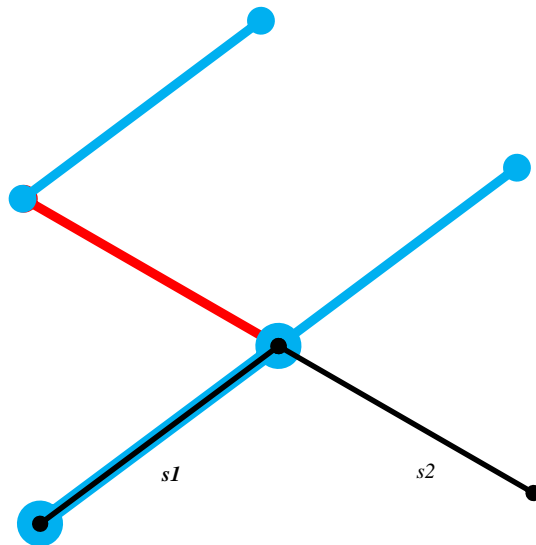
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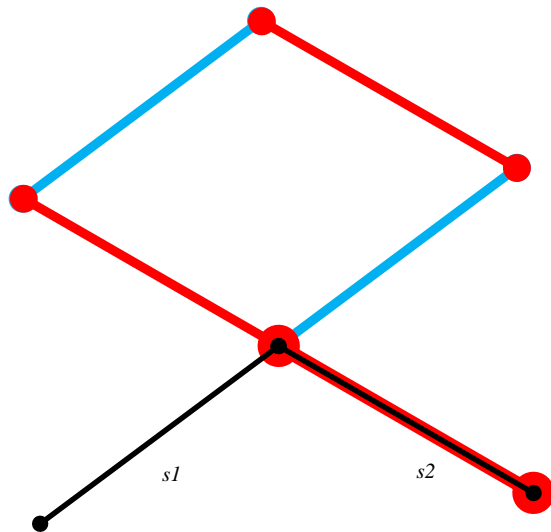
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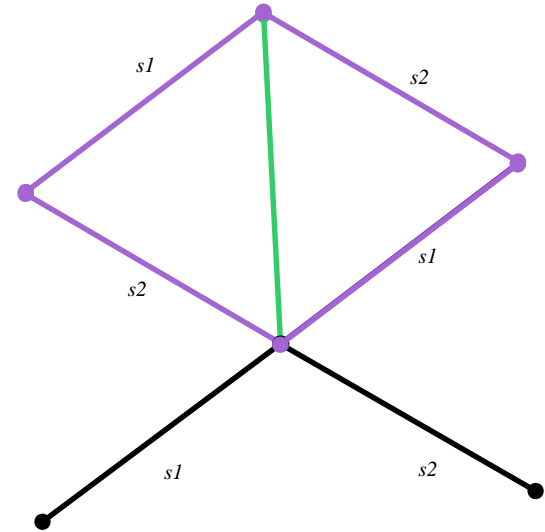
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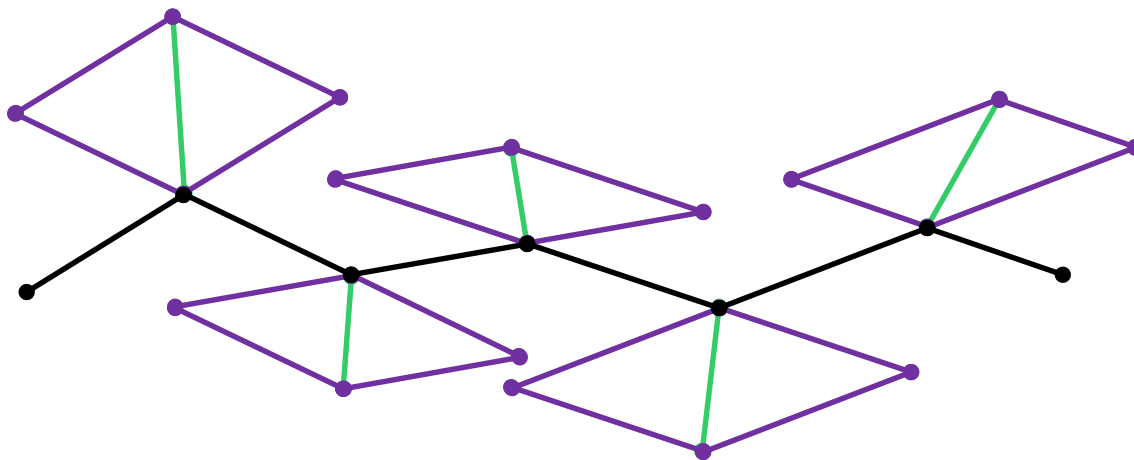


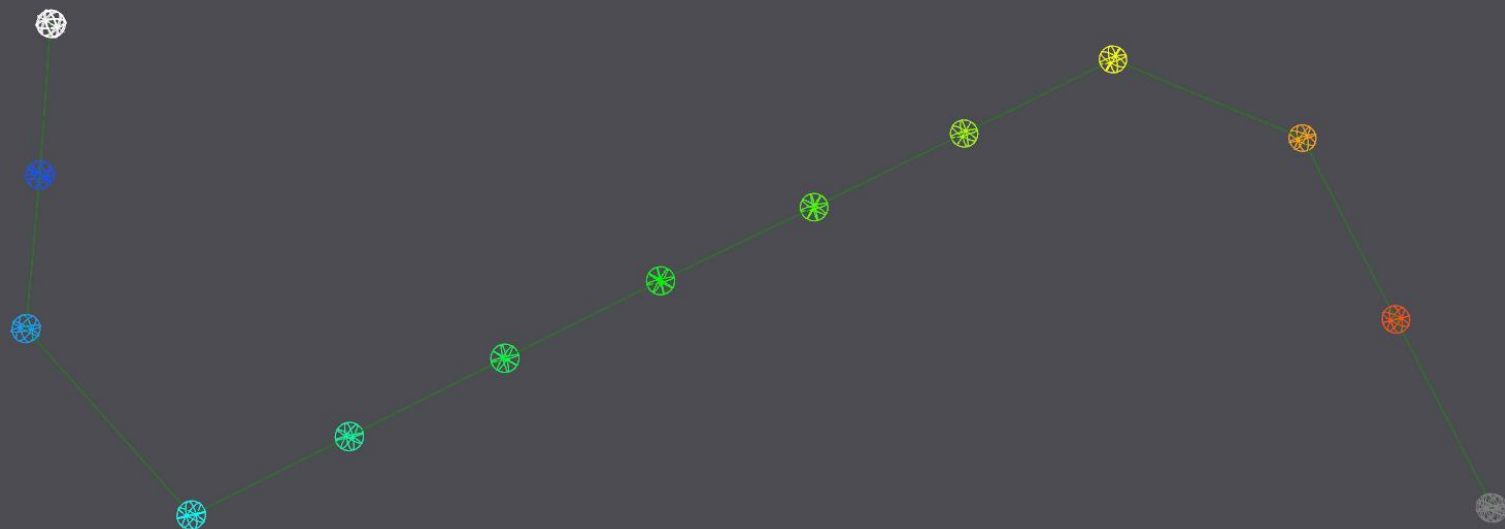
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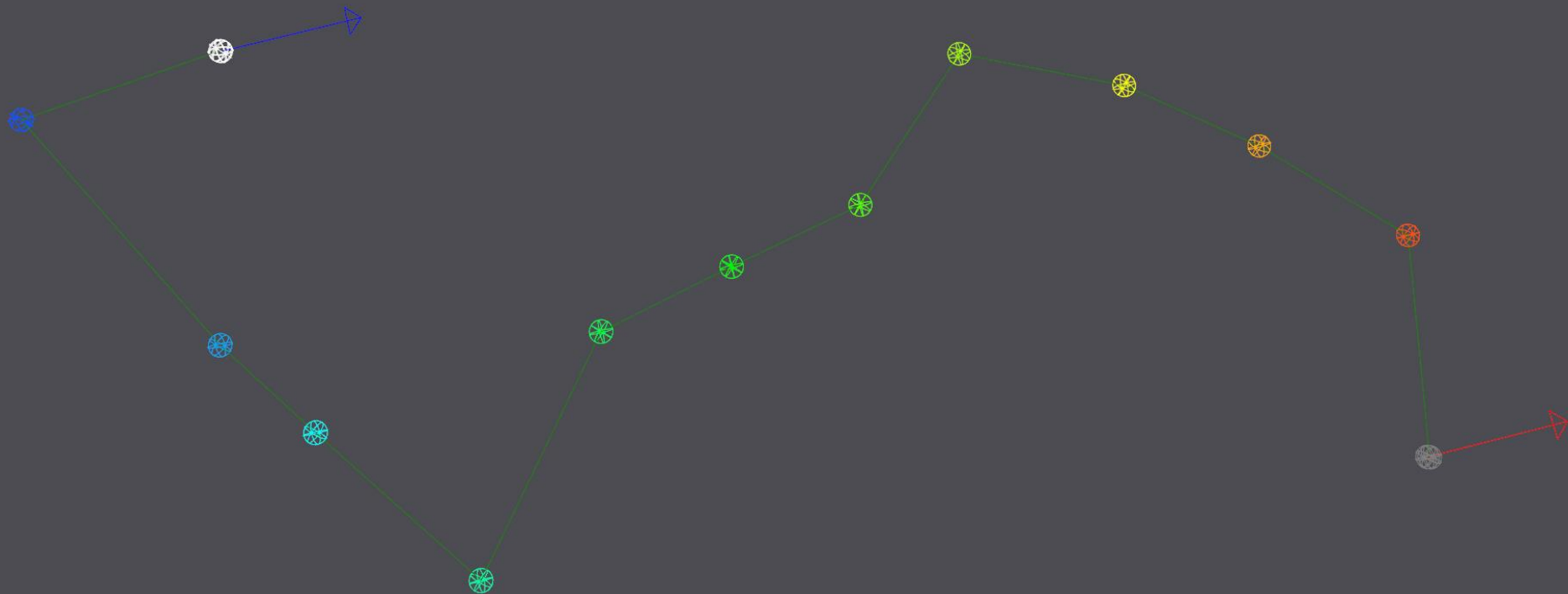
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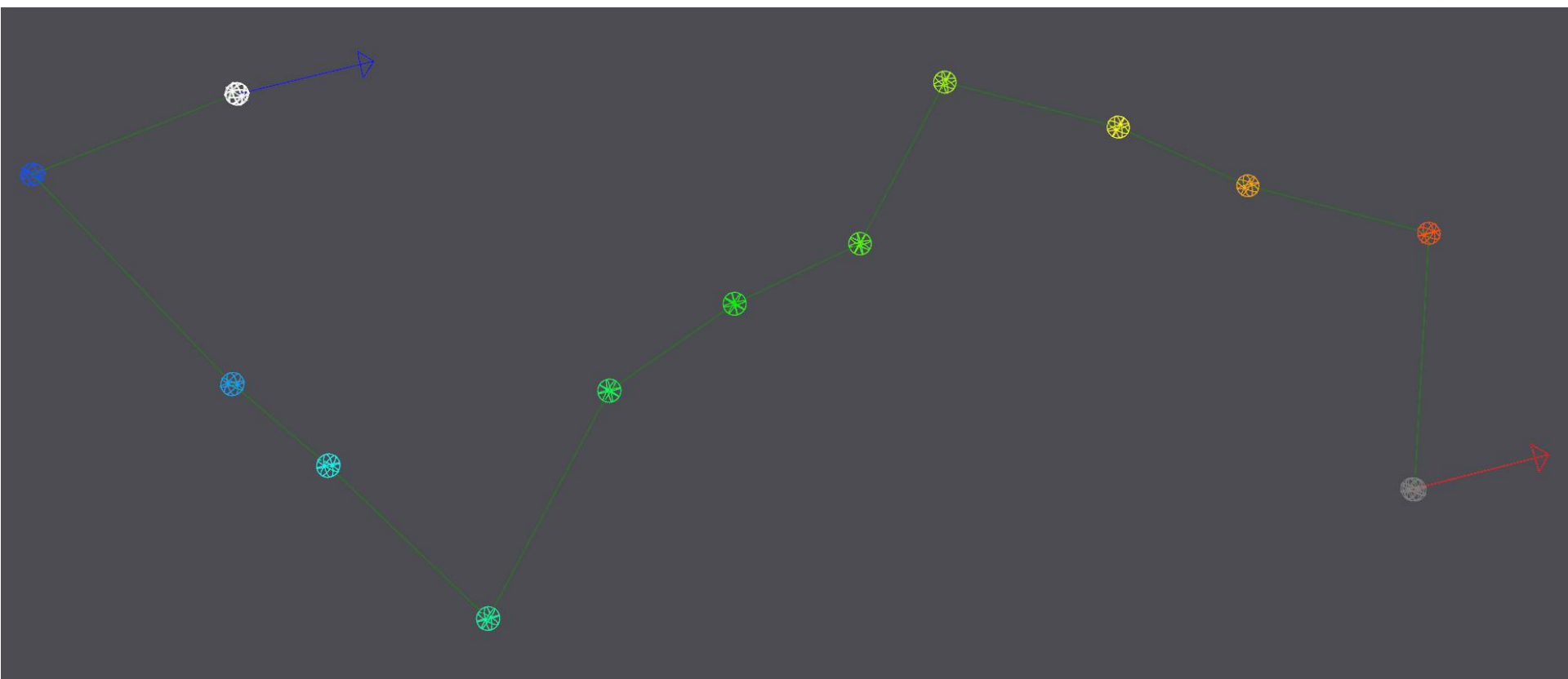


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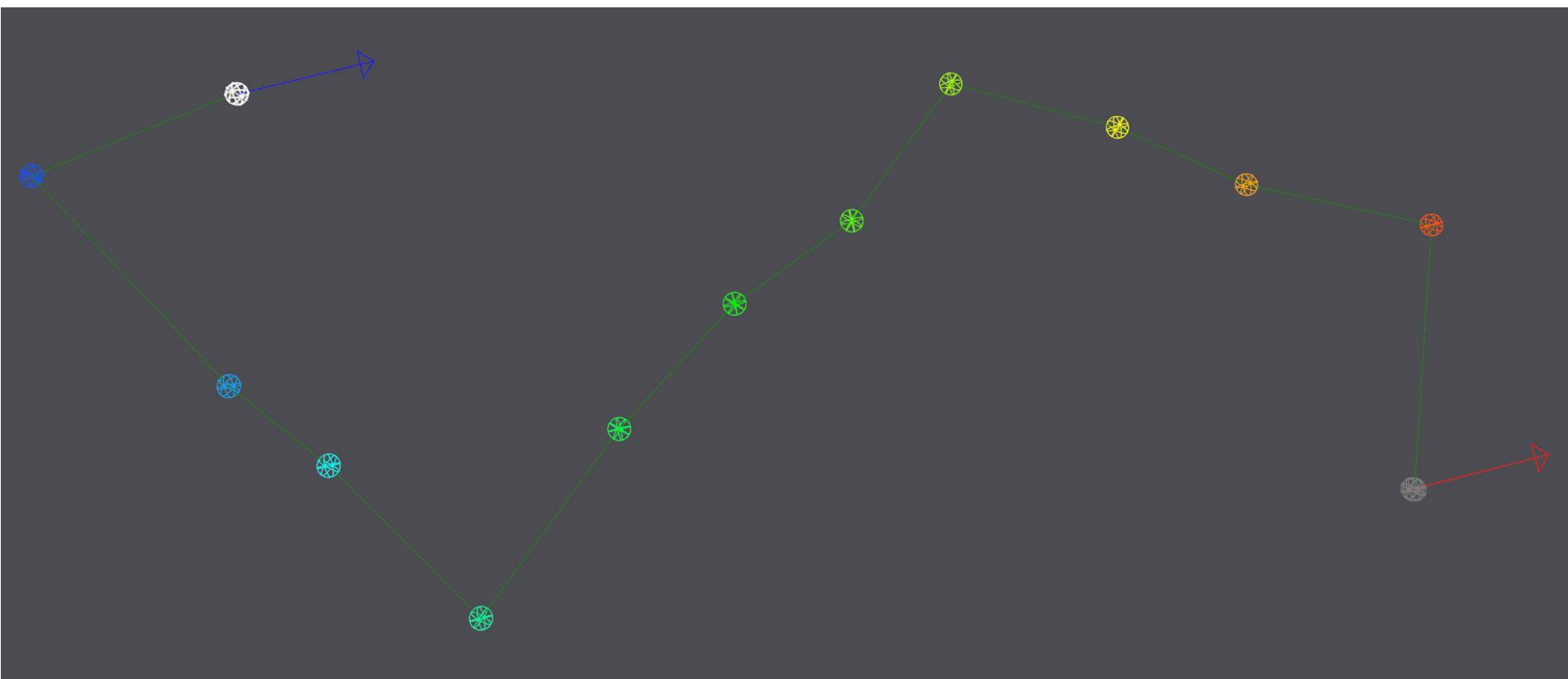




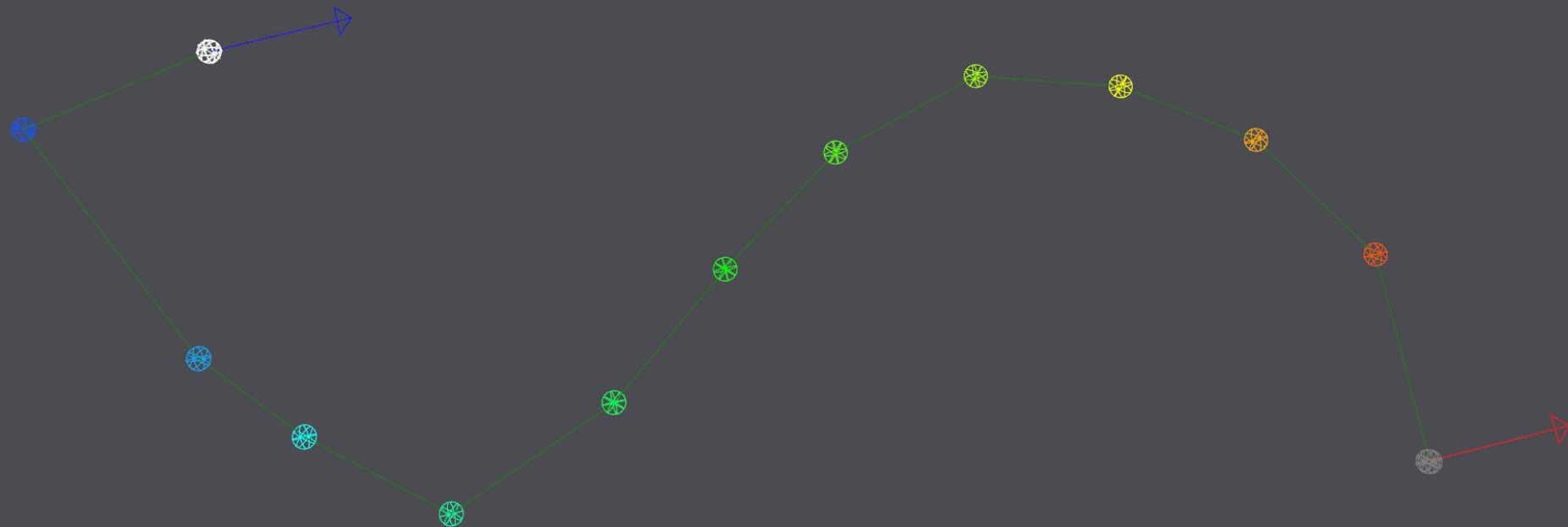


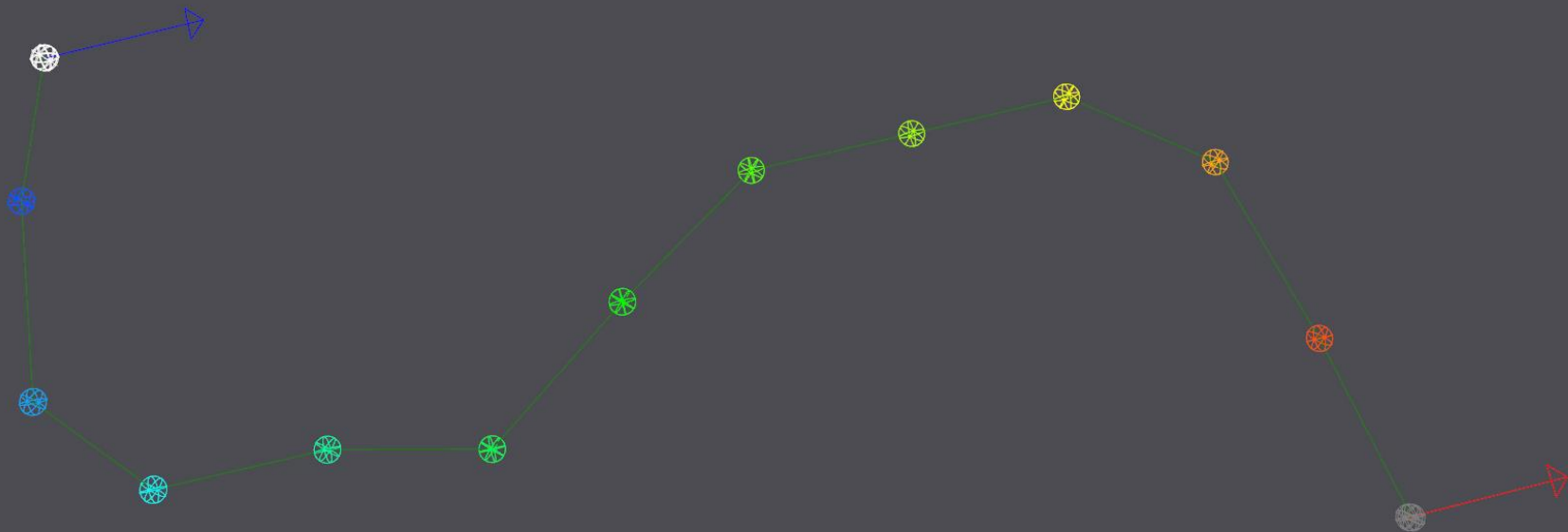


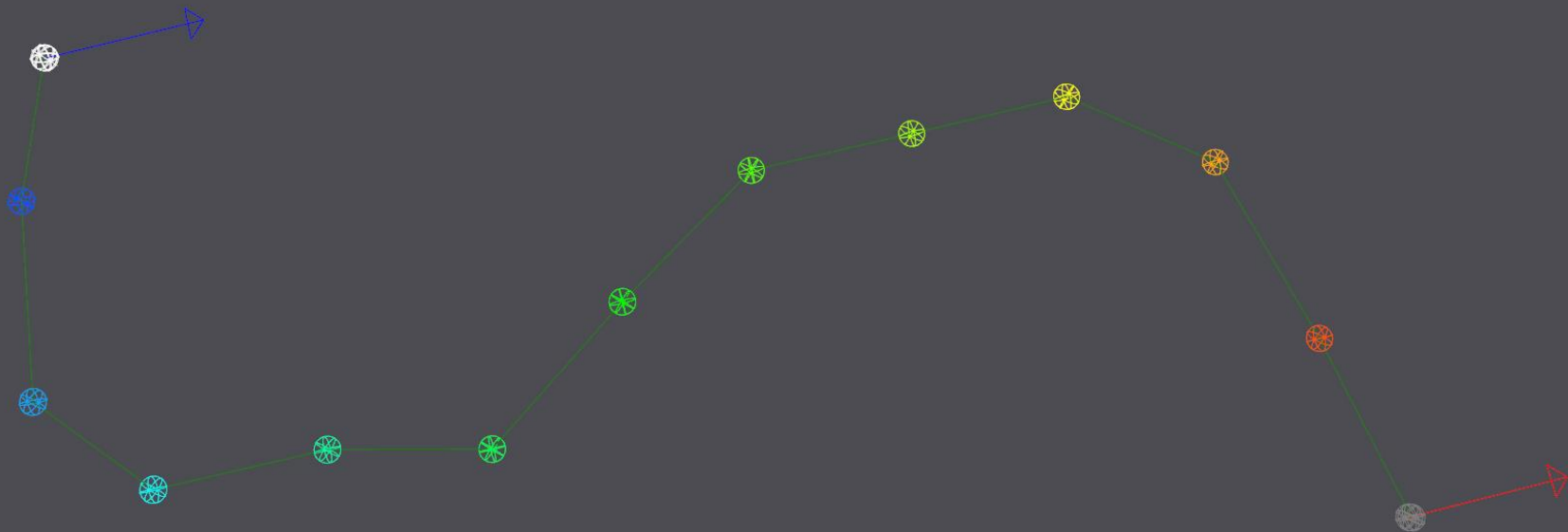




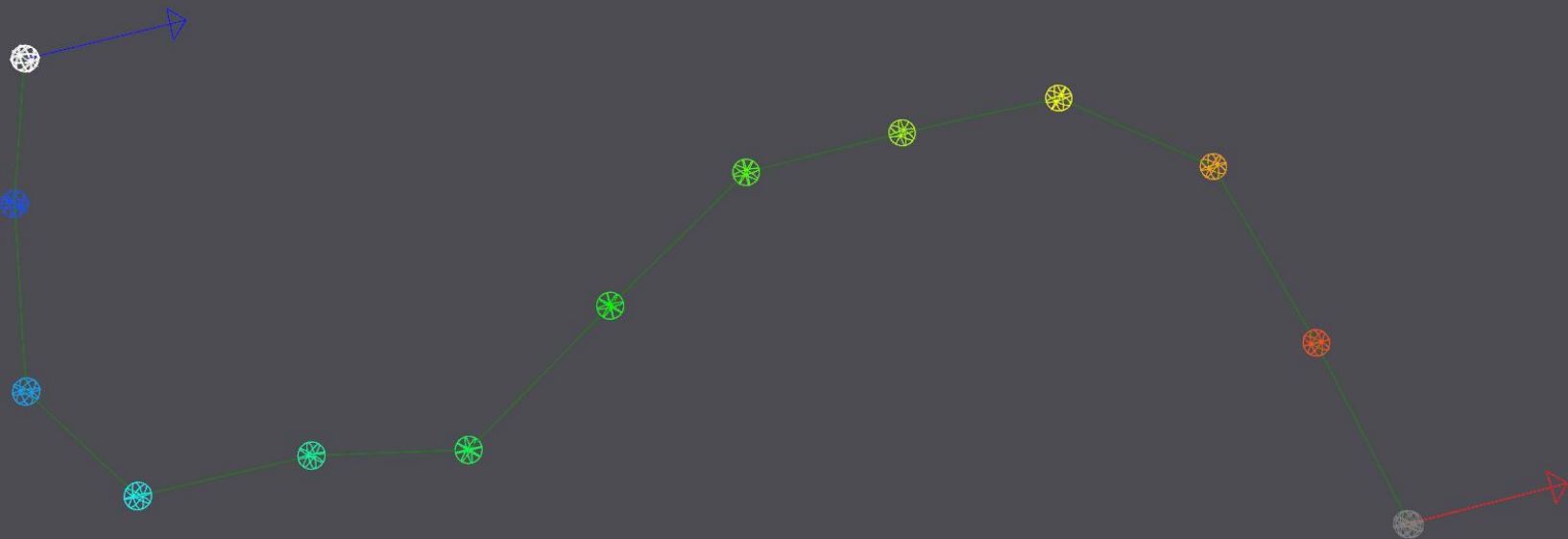


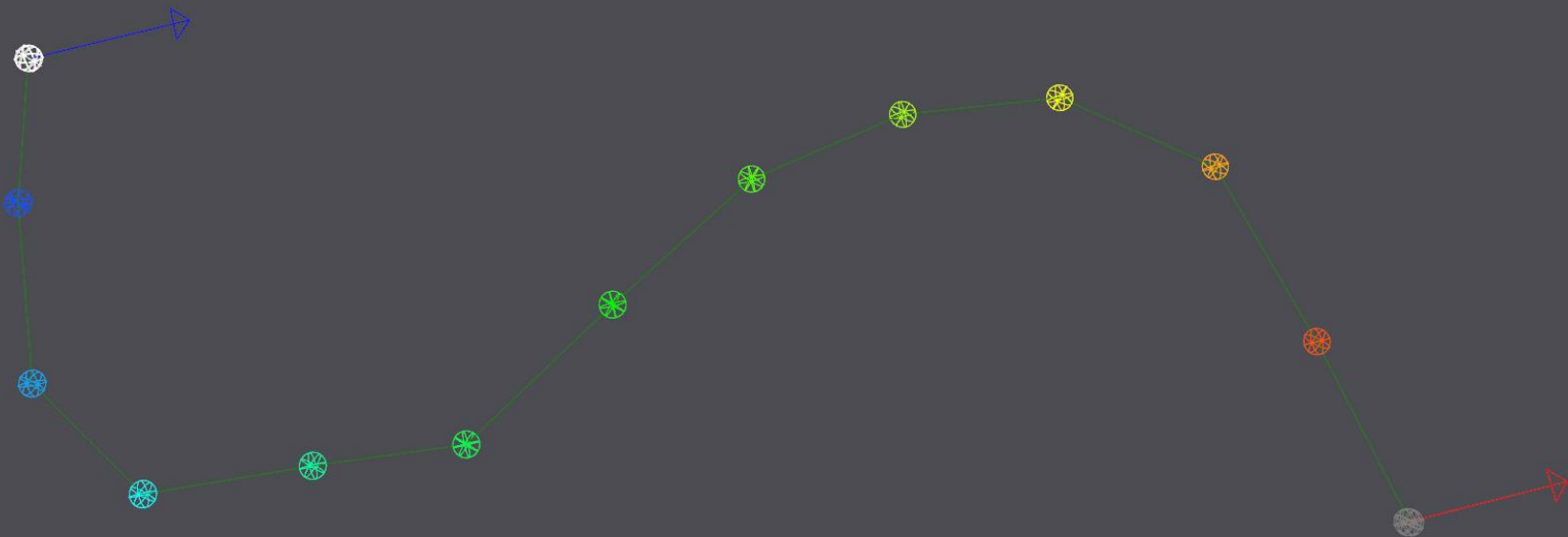




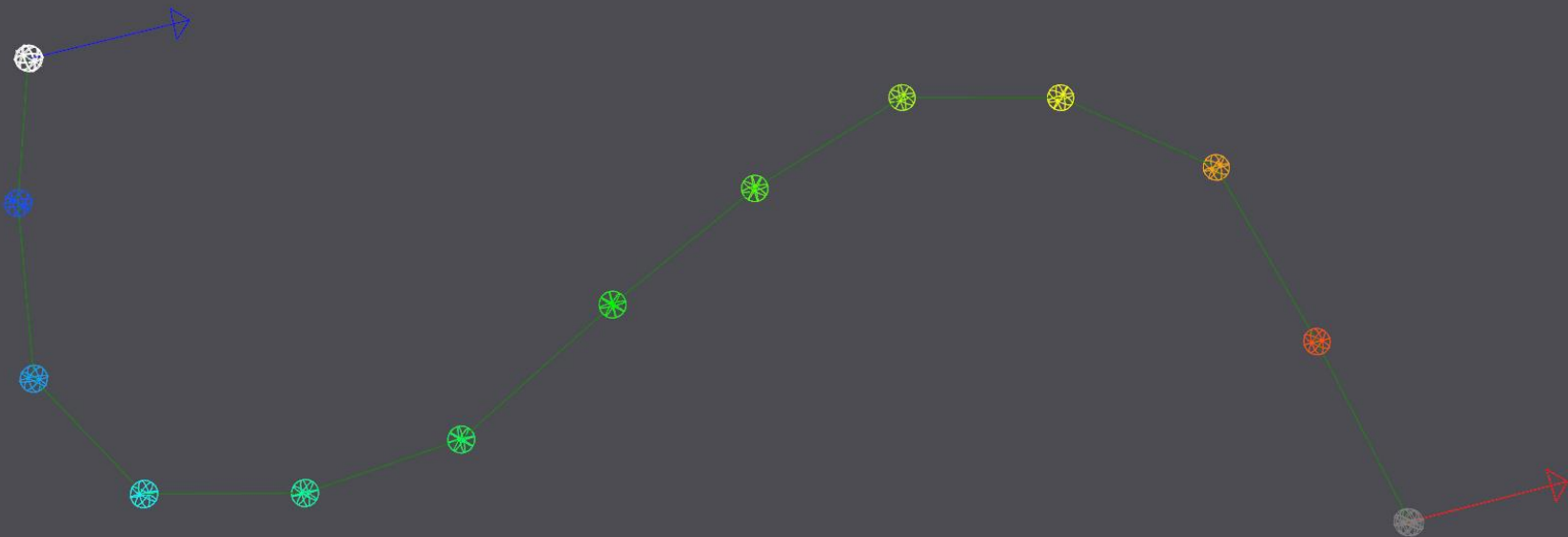












# Path Following

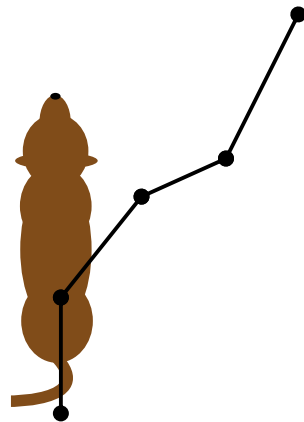
- Cannot just rotate the character like a biped

# Animating the Spine

- Cannot use canned animations
  - Do not look good in transitions
- Procedurally animate the spine

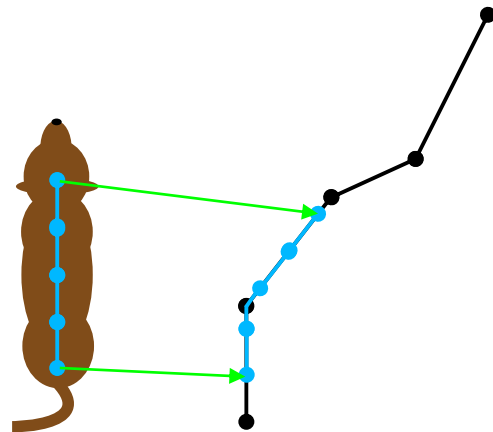
# Spineflex

- Bend spine so that both pairs of feet straddle the path
  - While still maintaining the root position's direction



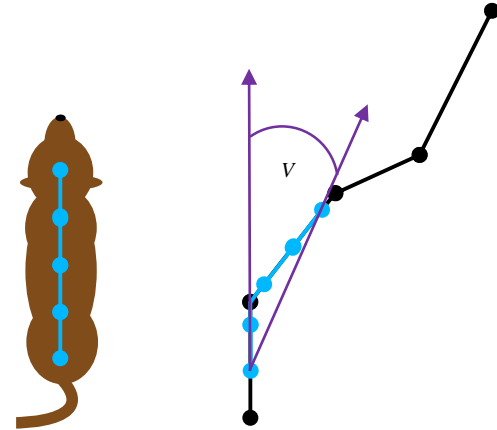
## Spineflex: Step 1

- Find the position on the path that is the character's spine's length from its current position



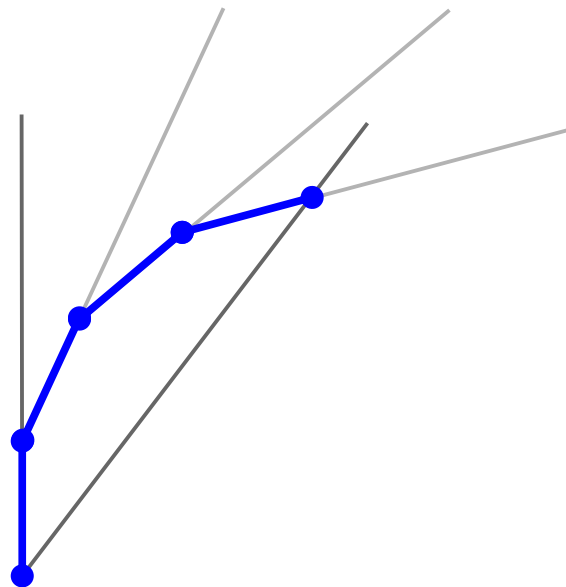
## Spineflex: Step 2

- Find angle between projected position and path direction at hip position



## Spineflex: Step 3

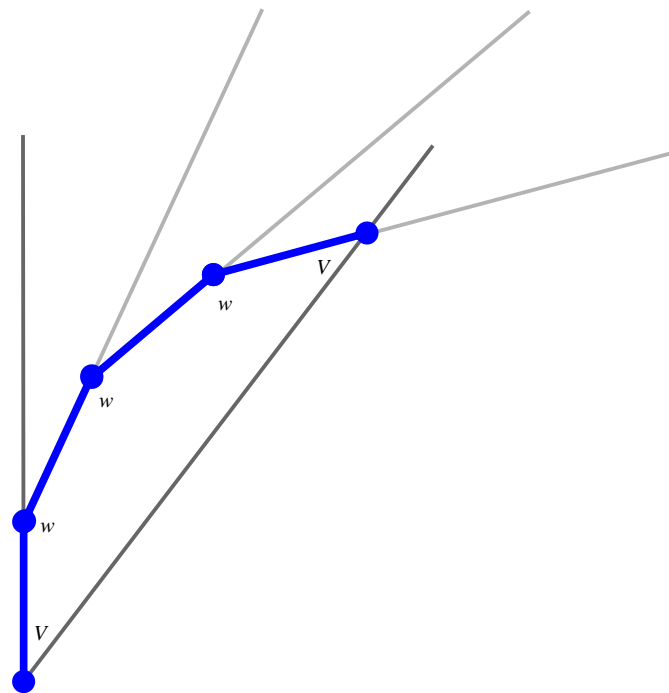
- Assume spine bones are of uniform length and rotate a uniform angle
- Spine forms a polygon together with the line from spine start to spine end



## Spineflex: Step 3

The equation for how much to rotate each bone in the spine:

$$w = \frac{(540 - 2v)}{3}$$





# Flexing the Head

- Lead with the head
  - Crucial for natural looking movement
  - Look ahead is speed dependent

# Spineflex and Character Type

- The amount of spineflex that looks good is dependent on the kind of character
  - Easy to make the dog move like a cat

# Easing In & Out of Spineflex

- Need to transition in and out of spineflex
  - To ease in
    - Turn dog's front
    - Or ease in spineflex over the start walking animation
  - To ease out
    - Turn dog's rear

# Tips & Tricks

- Overview
  - Local motion
  - Animation footprints
  - Breadcrumbs and backtracking

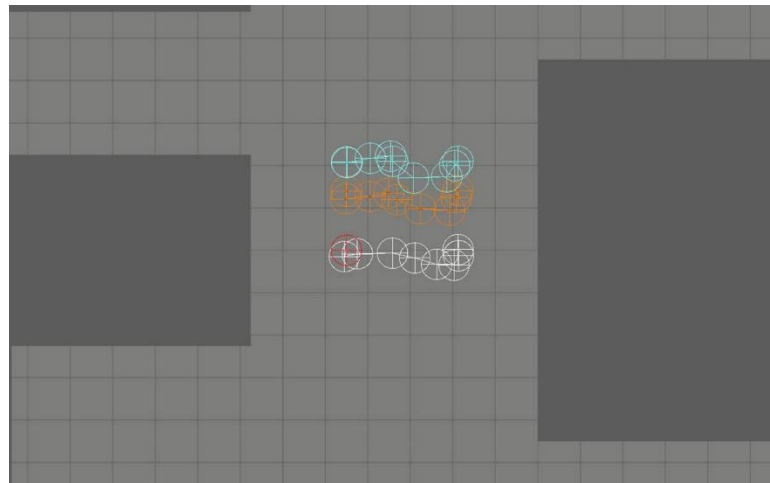
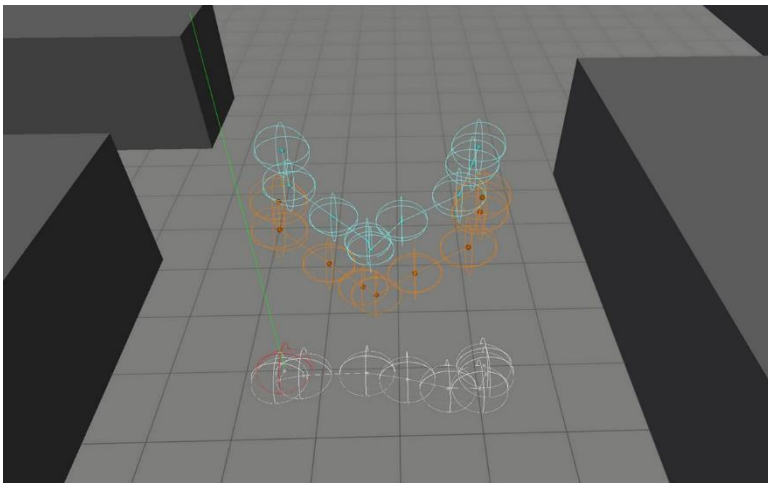
# Local Motion

- Used for very short range motion and position adjustments
  - Achieved by a blending animations of multiple movements
  - Uses a pre-computed lookup table for blend parameters

# Animation Footprint Checking

- Important to know if an animation can be played
  - Test head, shoulders, and root
  - Cannot ask the animation engine
  - Has multiple uses.

# Animation Footprint Checking

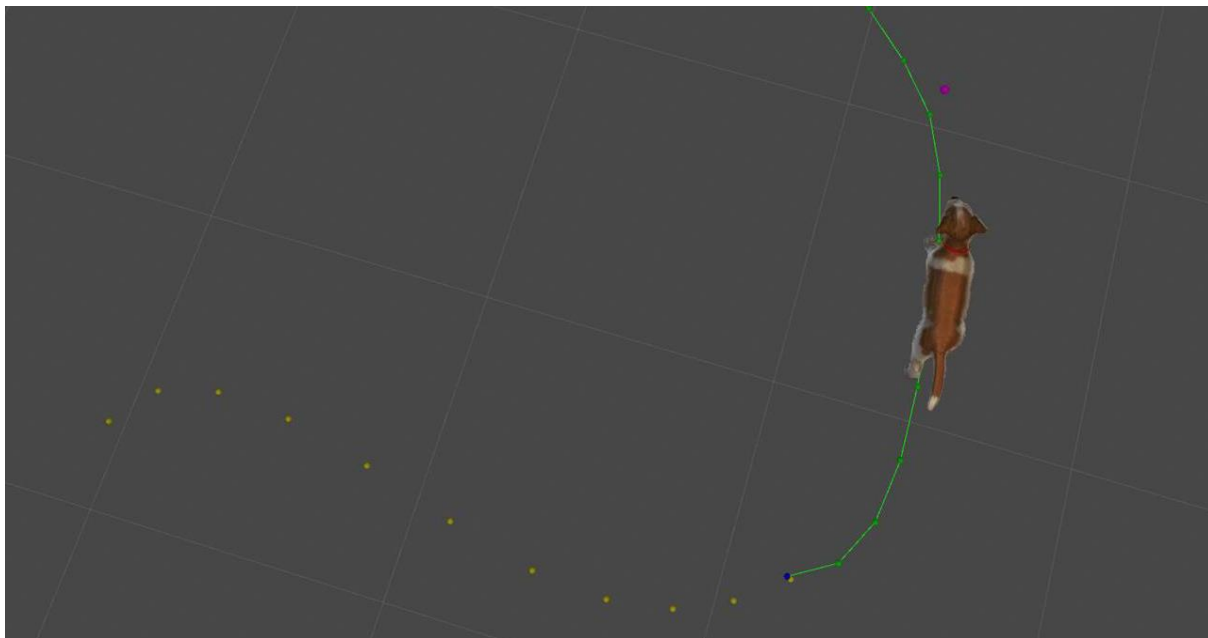


# Breadcrumbs & Backtracking

- Need a way to get out of dead ends
  - Keep track of where the dog came from
  - Reverse along the breadcrumb path until there is enough room



# Breadcrumbs & Backtracking



# More Information

- The source code will be available online
  - On GitHub

# More Information

- General questions:
  - Tobias Karlsson: [tokarlss@Microsoft.com](mailto:tokarlss@Microsoft.com)
- Chambolle-Pock:
  - Mark Langerak: [helanger@Microsoft.com](mailto:helanger@Microsoft.com)
- Local Motion:
  - Todd Heckel: [theckel@Microsoft.com](mailto:theckel@Microsoft.com)

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